[0055] The required data processing apparatus and functions of a base station apparatus, a communication device and any other appropriate station or element may be provided by means of one or more data processors. The described functions at each end may be provided by separate processors or by an integrated processor. The data processors may be of any type suitable to the local technical environment, and may include one or more of general purpose computers, special purpose computers, microprocessors, digital signal processors (DSPs), application specific integrated circuits (ASIC), gate level circuits and processors based on multi core processor architecture, as non limiting examples. The data processing may be distributed across several data processing modules. A data processor may be provided by means of, for example, at least one chip. Appropriate memory capacity can also be provided in the relevant devices. The memory or memories may be of any type suitable to the local technical environment and may be implemented using any suitable data storage technology, such as semiconductor based memory devices, magnetic memory devices and systems, optical memory devices and systems, fixed memory and removable memory.

[0056] An appropriately adapted computer program code product or products may be used for implementing the embodiments, when loaded or otherwise provided on an appropriate data processing apparatus, for example for causing determinations when, what and where to communicate and communications of information between the various nodes. The program code product for providing the operation may be stored on, provided and embodied by means of an appropriate carrier medium. An appropriate computer program can be embodied on a computer readable record medium. A possibility is to download the program code product via a data network. In general, the various embodiments may be implemented in hardware or special purpose circuits, software, logic or any combination thereof. Embodiments of the inventions may thus be practiced in various components such as integrated circuit modules. The design of integrated circuits is by and large a highly automated process. Complex and powerful software tools are available for converting a logic level design into a semiconductor circuit design ready to be etched and formed on a semiconductor substrate.

[0057] It is noted that whilst embodiments have been described in relation to communications system such as those based on the LTE systems and 3GPP based systems, similar principles can be applied to other communication systems and channels where in-device interference may occur. For example, this may be the case in applications where no fixed station equipment is provided but a communication system is provided by means of a plurality of user equipment, for example in adhoc networks. Instead of the secondary cell being provided by at least one remote radio head or the like, the secondary cell may also be provided by at least one other base station apparatus such as an eNB. Also, the above principles can also be used in networks where relay nodes are employed for relaying transmissions between stations. Therefore, although certain embodiments were described above by way of example with reference to certain exemplifying architectures for wireless networks, technologies and standards, embodiments may be applied to any other suitable forms of communication systems than those illustrated and described herein. It is also noted that different combinations of different embodiments are possible. It is also noted herein that while the above describes exemplifying embodiments of the invention, there are several variations and modifications which may be made to the disclosed solution without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

1.-20. (canceled)

21. A method, comprising:

performing operations for a device with coexisting radios, wherein for carrier aggregation one radio connects to a primary cell and another radio connects to a secondary cell, the operations comprising:

determining by the device interference information assuming a given activation status for at least one secondary cell in a configured set of cells, and

reporting the determined interference information to a network for use in controlling carrier aggregation for the device.

22. The method according to claim **21**, wherein the given activation status is assumed regardless of what status is for the at least one secondary cell in reality.

23. The method according to claim **21**, wherein the interference information comprises in-device coexistence interference information.

24. The method according to claim **21**, wherein the given activation status is assumed for all secondary cells in the configured set of cells.

25. The method according to claim **21**, wherein assuming the given activation status comprises taking into account an effect of a possible activation for the at least one secondary cell in the configured set of cells.

26. The method according to claim **21**, wherein determining comprises considering the at least one secondary cell as being activated or de-activated.

27. The method according to claim **21**, wherein determining comprises considering the at least one secondary cell as being de-activated, wherein the determined interference information is therefore oblivious to a change in an activation status of the at least one secondary cell.

28. The method according to claim **21**, wherein the device communicates via at least one of a long-term evolution (LTE) of the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) radio, an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio, a local wireless access radio, short range link radio, a satellite system radio, and a positioning system radio.

29. An apparatus comprising at least one processor, and at least one memory including computer program code, wherein the at least one memory and the computer program code are configured, with the at least one processor, to perform operations comprising:

performing operations for a device with coexisting radios, wherein for carrier aggregation one radio connects to a primary cell and another radio connects to a secondary cell, the operations comprising:

determining interference information assuming a given activation status for at least one secondary cell in a configured set of cells, and

reporting the determined interference information to a network for use in controlling carrier aggregation for the device.

30. The apparatus according to claim **29**, wherein the given activation status is assumed regardless of what status is for the at least one secondary cell in reality.